

workers are not required to join or support a union and threatened sanctions against contractors who did not comply. The effect of this order was distinctly antiunion as it did not require contractors to notify workers of any of their other rights protected by the National Labor Relations Act, such as the right to organize and bargain collectively. By revoking this order, I today end the Government's role in promoting this one-sided version of workplace rights.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
February 1, 1993.

**Executive Order 12836—Revocation
of Certain Executive Orders
Concerning Federal Contracting**
February 1, 1993

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to eliminate Executive orders that do not serve the public interest, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order No. 12818 of October 23, 1992 (prohibiting the use of project agreements on Federal construction contracts), and Executive Order No. 12800 of April 13, 1992 (requiring Federal contractors to post a notice that workers are not required to join unions), are revoked.

Sec. 2. The heads of executive agencies shall promptly revoke any orders, rules, or regulations implementing Executive Order No. 12818 of October 23, 1992, or Executive Order No. 12800 of April 13, 1992, to the extent consistent with law.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
February 1, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
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NOTE: This Executive order was published in the Federal Register on February 3.

**Message on National African-
American History Month**

February 1, 1993

This February we rediscover, celebrate, and honor the history and achievements of African-Americans during National African-American History Month.

In 1993, I am proud to recognize that more African-Americans serve in the President's Cabinet than ever before in the history of our country. We are nearing the day when we will have built a new home for America, a home where all Americans will have a place at the table.

Understanding our past makes us aware of how far we have come and how far we have to go. Last month, for the first time in many years, our National Archives displayed for the public the Emancipation Proclamation. That document, signed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, launched the beginning of a life of freedom for millions of African-American people.

For several months last year, individuals and groups of citizens had been writing to the National Archives to inquire whether the historic document would be exhibited over the new year holiday in honor of its anniversary. After considering the matter, the National Archives decided to arrange an exhibit.

The fragile document was shown in our Nation's Capital for five days adjacent to the original Charters of Freedom—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights. The exhibit reminded America of how liberty had once been denied to a particular segment of our population. The diverse backgrounds of the people in those lines each day, however, showed how the history of African-Americans touches all of us.

The public response was overwhelming. People came from all walks of life, with their children or their friends, from every corner of our country, to see for themselves the pieces of paper that meant for millions the difference between slavery and freedom. Each night at closing time, the National Archives had to extend the visiting hours to accommodate people who had waited in line for nearly three hours. Indeed, the efforts of the few citizens that gave birth to the ex-

hibit brought to life for thousands the story of freedom in America.

I invite all Americans to rediscover that story and others as our Nation observes National African-American History Month.

William J. Clinton

Nomination of Kenneth D. Brody To Be President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States

February 1, 1993

President Clinton today announced his intention to nominate Kenneth D. Brody as President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Mr. Brody is an investment banker with substantial international financing experience. He was a member of Goldman, Sachs & Co. from 1971 to 1991, where he was elected partner in 1978 and member of the management committee in 1990. Currently he is a limited partner with the firm. He co-headed the merchant banking group, headed the real estate group, founded and headed the high-technology group, and engaged in a wide range of investment banking activities. His international experience began in 1972 and, in addition to many international financings, includes managing two global businesses for Goldman, Sachs, and advising the Mexican Government on the privatization of their telephone company. He holds an MBA from the Harvard Business School.

"I'm very pleased to make this announcement today," said President Clinton. "Having someone with Ken Brody's experience and knowledge at the helm of the Export-Import Bank will help to ensure the orderly flow of trade and the promotion of American exports, a vital part of our Nation's economy."

The Export-Import Bank of the United States facilitates and aids in financing exports of U.S. goods and services. The bank has implemented a variety of programs to meet the needs of the U.S. exporting community. These programs take the form of direct lending or the issuance of guarantees and insurance so that exporters and private banks can

extend appropriate financing without taking undue risks.

Remarks at the Democratic Governors' Association Dinner

February 1, 1993

Thank you very much, Governor Walters. And thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for that wonderful welcome.

I am full of gratitude tonight as I remember that just a year ago when I was at this banquet, I came in from the cold of New Hampshire, cold in more ways than one—[laughter]—and received from the leadership of this organization a white scarf, which I wore for the remainder of the campaign in New Hampshire to stay warm, a cap which I still have, and a renewed sense that the battle in which I was engaged was worth the effort.

I want to thank every one of you who had anything to do with that. I noticed in the audience tonight the Secretary of Commerce, Ron Brown, who did such a brilliant job as the head of our party and keeping us going; representatives of many groups, teachers, working people, and others out here in this audience, that have worked so hard to give us a chance to put our children first in this country again; and many others who raised money, knocked on doors, and walked along roads.

I want to pay a particular tribute tonight to my good friend the Governor of Hawaii, not only for his leadership as the chair of the Democratic Governors' Association but for being my friend and supporter and for giving us a model of what an aggressive, active Democratic leader ought to be.

Under John's leadership, the Democratic Governors' Association had one of its busiest and most successful years. There are now two more Democratic Governors. The DGA worked closely with our campaign, and largely as a result of that teamwork we won 8 of the 12 races in which we were engaged last year, the best showing by the Democratic Governors since 1982 when I, as the youngest ex-Governor in the history of America, made my comeback. [Laughter] Now we